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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

Remarks of Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, OF ROWAN,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the subject of the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

MR SPEAKER:—I am aware that I am subject to some suspicion on account of the strenuous and determined opposition I made to secession. This opposition was nothing more nor less than the discharge of what I considered my duty as a good citizen of North-Carolina, as I thought I could foresee the inevitable consequences of such a step; and duty, as I honestly believed, required me to make known to the people, what would, as surely as night follows day, follow secession. I have not been at all disappointed in what has followed, and I have never had cause to regret the course I took, although I know it has had a tendency to arouse suspicion against me. But I intend still to pursue the even tenor of my way and take the consequences. I always have been and faithful allegiance to the old government while it lasted, and would have continued to do so had not the State seceded; and I intend to be true to my allegiance to the present government. But I am to use my own judgment as to what constitutes true allegiance. No man is to dictate to me in this matter, and if ever I have said a word or done an act tending in another direction I am not aware of it. I hope I have credit for a little common sense at least, and I know that we are all on board of the same ship of State, and if she founder we must *all* share the consequences.

One word more before I proceed to the discussion of the questions of law. I know, Mr. Speaker, that I am an impulsive man, and in the heat of debate, *am* I always speak *extempore*, I sometimes use language too strong and which seems harsh and unkind, and which I often have cause to regret, and I desire therefore in the outset to crave the indulgence of the Senate. Should any apparently unkind or harsh remark escape me in the heat of debate, I can assure the Senate that I neither have any unkind feeling, nor do I intend speaking unkindly of any one. I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to bear true allegiance to the constitution of his country, and to contribute the most effective aid in his power to bring to a successful termination the terrible struggle in which we are now involved, and to take care that we do no act to discourage our brave troops, or those who command in the field, or in the national councils.

I shall now proceed to give my opinion upon the law and constitutional questions embraced in the reports and resolutions before the Senate in my usual manner. This will be done with the single purpose of maintaining the constitution and laws of the country as I understand them, and without impugning the motives of those who entertain conflicting opinions, as the country at this time needs the hearty and united support of us all. With these few remarks I will proceed to the question of law involved in the reports and resolutions.

First, as to the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This is a new condition of things in this country and involves legal and constitutional questions which have never before been presented for adjudication, and it is not at all surprising that very different and conflicting views and opinions should be held by Senators and by the legal profession. But it is to be hoped that after a full and free discussion of the questions involved, these conflicting views and opinions may to some extent at least be reconciled. That Congress possesses the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that they are the judges of the necessity of such suspension, is not denied; so that the true questions involved are in what cases can Congress suspend the writ, and what is the legitimate operation and effect of a constitutional suspension, in regard to crimes against the general government, over which Congress possesses the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. All jurists will, I think, admit that the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is confined to the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*; and then Congress can only suspend the privilege of this writ in cases of crimes against the Confederate Government which endanger the public safety, and which are more or less connected with, or grow out of, the "rebellion" or "invasion," which caused the suspension; and that Congress possesses no power to suspend the several other writs of *habeas corpus*, which have been framed for the investigation of civil rights and remedies. This much I think all jurists must admit. The suspension, bear in mind, can only be made in cases of rebellion or invasion, *when the public safety requires it*, and thus it would seem to follow that its suspension could only apply to crimes endangering the public safety. In my judgment thus far and no farther does Congress possess the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, that great writ of liberty framed with as much care by our British ancestors to protect the citizen against the arbitrary and unlawful arrests and imprisonments by the government and its agents, especially in times of [illegible] civil commotions. But Congress possesses no more power or rightful authority to suspend those other writs of *habeas corpus*, framed for the investigation of civil rights and for granting relief in such cases, than it has to suspend the writ of trespass on the case, or any other writ for the trial of civil suits between the governments and individuals, or between individuals alone.

These positions then being established, as I shall take for granted, to wit: That Congress can only suspend the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, and then only as to crimes endangering the public safety and growing out of, or in connection with, the rebellion or invasion; the next question is, as to what effect the suspension of the privilege of the writ has upon the well-established forms of State's warrants issued against persons charged with crimes against the Confederate Government during the suspension? Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to assure the Senate that although these are new questions here, and as far as I know have never been adjudicated in this country, still, in that country from which we borrow most of our notions of law, and especially such as relate to the questions now under consideration, they have been distinctly adjudicated by the highest judicial authorities. In the case of King *vs.* Despard, to be found in Drumford and Bases reports, vol. 7, page 743, decided in the King's Bench during the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in '29, George III, in the year 1798, these questions were distinctly raised and solemnly adjudicated by the court. In that case the defendant, Despard, had been arrested under a warrant issued by the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, charged in said warrant with *treasonable practices*, and imprisoned in the House of Correction, was brought up in custody of the Governor by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued out of the court of King's Bench, upon the motion of Mr. Ferguson, who moved that the warrant of commitment, returned and produced in court, might be read, which being read, it appeared that the defendant had been committed for "treasonable practices," by a warrant of the Duke of Portland, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. An act was passed in the present session of Parliament, 38, George III, c. 36, for suspending the *habeas corpus* act, whereby it is enacted, "That every person or persons that are or shall be imprisoned, within the kingdom of Great Britain, at or upon the day on which the act should receive the royal assent, or after, by warrant of his Majesty's most honorable privy council, for high treason, suspicion of treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by any of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in custody, without bail or mainprize, until the 1st day of February, 1799, and that no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, without order from his Majesty's privy council, signed by six of the said privy council, till the 1st day of February, 1799." The Attorney-General first moved to quash the writ, *quia improvide emanavit*, because he said this was a case within the above statute of the 38, George III, by which the court could neither bail or discharge the defendant, and therefore the writ ought not to have been granted. The court refused to quash the writ saying, "That it did not follow that because they might neither discharge or bail the defendant after having the case argued, therefore the writ was improvidently issued. Thereupon, the return being first filed, Ferguson moved that the defendant should be discharged for insufficiency of the warrant of commitment, it being for treasonable practices generally, without specifying the particular nature of them. Ferguson then cited the *habeas corpus* act Car. II, C. 2, which he asserts was passed in affirmance of the common law, in order to carry more effectually into execution the provision of a former act of 16, Car. II, C. 10, S. 8, assuring to the party committed by the king or any of his privy council his writ of *habeas corpus*, and requiring the return to *certify* the true cause of such, his detainer or imprisonment, and that the court should proceed to examine and determine whether the cause of such commitment, appearing upon the said return, be just or not, and should thereupon do what to justice should appertain, either by *delivering*, bailing or remanding the prisoner. The act of the 31, Car. II, points out the means by which the writ is to be executed, and with respect to State officers it enacts that if a person be committed for high treason, plainly and specially expressed in the warrant, and be not indicted within a certain time, he shall be discharged, and as to less offences the court is to examine the warrant, to see whether it contain a legal charge of any offence. And thus under these three acts, the courts are bound to examine into the legality of the warrant at common law, and adjudge accordingly. And that the act of the 38, Geo. III, C. 36, which suspends the *habeas corpus* act for a limited time, in respect to persons committed for high treason, suspicion of treason or treasonable practices, was not intended, nor does it purport to do away the necessity of a legal warrant of commitment; but that the only effect of it is to give a power, amongst others, to the Secretary of State (so far authorizing the power to commit, so long assumed by them in this country,) to imprison for a longer space of time than ordinary, without bringing the party imprisoned to trial, and that the court would never put such a construction upon the statute as by implication to infringe the liberties of the subject. After various other remarks of the counsel for the prisoner, showing that the commitment was to be in regular form, under a legal warrant containing a charge of an offence, known and defined in law, and that it authorized no new form of commitment that could be resorted to, the counsel attempts to show that "treasonable practices" was not a legal and sufficient charge of an offence, and labored to procure the discharge of the prisoner upon these grounds.

The Attorney-General, *contra*, disclaimed any intention of arguing that the act of suspension meant to legalize warrants in any other form than was warranted by the common law, but said that this form of commitment had been in constant use at least from the time of King William to the present, and referred to several precedents to the amount of above fifty in all in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, George I, II, and III, of similar commitments, by Secretaries of State and members of the privy council, some of the latter signed by Lord Nottingham, Somers and Cowper, and in nine cases which were in the same form for "treasonable practices," and that no objections were taken by the counsel for that reason.

Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice, after some remarks as to the right of the Secretaries to issue warrants of commitment, "declared that he had no difficulty in saying that the Secretaries of State have a right to commit. That this right had not even been doubted by Lord Camden, who expressed as great anxiety for the liberty of the subject as any man, and proceeds as follows: In this case two questions were made. First, whether the act of suspension authorized any new form of commitment, but this question, said the court, was at rest almost as soon as it was raised."

"The Attorney-general very properly admitted that that act made no alteration in the forms of commitment."

The other question was whether this commitment be a good commitment at common law?

Lord Kenyon, C. J., after some other remarks, proceeds as follows: "The commitments prior to the revolution were complained of as grievous and probably gave rise to the *habeas corpus* act, and if the instances of commitment mentioned on the part of the Crown had happened in the reign of Charles II, or James II, I should not have relied much upon them. But the cases now cited happened since the revolution, a time that Mr. Justice Foster and other great men considered as an auspicious period for this country, when the liberties of the subject were well understood and nobly asserted. Then let me see what was after the revolution, and particularly in the times of that great man, Lord Holt. Out of the many cases that have now been mentioned, I have selected nine that cannot be distinguished from the present case, where the commitments were for *treasonable practices* generally, and where Lord Holt and the rest of the court were bound by their oaths to discharge the defendants, if the commitments were illegal, and yet the court did not discharge them. Pending these cases, I will not now inquire whether or not Lord Holt decided rightly. I have no sources of intelligence from which I could make the inquiry. The records of the court furnish me with the law of the land. Lord Holt was a man above all praise, and he was assisted by able judges, one of whom was Mr. Justice Powell, who fell little short of Lord Holt himself. I will not overturn the law of the land as handed down to me. It is not for the judges who watch over the law to overset it. Therefore, on the authority of the precedents, nine of which are precisely in point, I am clearly of the opinion that if we were to yield to this application, we should forget the duty we owe to the public."

This case settles beyond a peradventure that in case of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, all warrants for arrests in times of the suspension of this privilege, must be in the well established forms required when there is no suspension of the privilege of the writ. And it settles another question, to wit: That the writ is still to issue, and if the charge in the warrant is not sufficient in point of law, the court is bound to discharge the prisoner. For in this case the first motion of the attorney general was to quash the writ, *quia improvide emanavit*, because he said this was a case within the above statute of the 38, Geo. III, by which the court could neither bail nor discharge the defendant, and therefore the writ itself ought not to have been granted. But the court refused to quash the writ, saying that it did not follow that because they might neither discharge nor bail the defendant after hearing the case, argued therefore the writ was improvidently issued. This case then settles these important questions. First, that notwithstanding the suspension, the writ is to issue upon application, and that the warrant must be in the established form and must contain a sufficient charge; that the charge in the warrant the court will examine, and if insufficient will discharge the prisoner; and that the officer must return the body and the true cause of the writ and detainer.

It being clear law, as I conceive all lawyers must admit, that the suspension of the writ can only apply to high crimes against the laws of the Confederate States, and then only to such as endanger the public safety, and that warrants in the usual forms must issue, it seems to follow as a matter of course that that portion of the act, which authorizes the President *or* Secretary of War to issue warrants or orders, is unconstitutional, for the reason that issuing a warrant is a judicial function, and under our form of government all judicial power is denied the President and to all executive officers, and can only be vested in the judiciary.

To this it may be replied that in England during those suspensions, the King and his Secretaries of State and the members of the privy council, issue these warrants. To this I reply that under the constitution and laws of England the King and all those great officers of State, possess judicial powers and have always been considered conservators of the peace, and in that character they have always possessed the power of issuing warrants; but here the executive and judicial departments of the government are entirely distinct, and cannot by any law of Congress be vested in the same person. And it also follows that at least all that portion of the act that puts it in the power of the President or Secretary to issue orders or warrants in certain cases specified, which does not embrace a crime against the Confederate States, is unconstitutional. As for instance, No. IV, "of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrections," and No. VII, "by holding correspondence with the enemy, without necessity and without the permission of the Confederate States," and No. XII, "of unlawfully burning, destroying, injuring or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with intent of aiding the enemy," and above all of attempts to avoid military service, as construed to apply to the principals of substitutes applying to the judicial tribunals of their country to determine their civil rights.

Congress has just as much right to suspend a writ in an action on the case. They possess not the shadow of a power to suspend any writ of *habeas corpus*, used out to determine any civil right whatever. Nor have they the pretence of right to suspend the privilege of the writ on account of any alleged or actual commission of a crime which is a crime against the State government, and not against the Confederate States. I see, Mr. Speaker, by the late message of the President, that "one of the main reasons for its suspension, was to prevent the principals of substitutes from applying to the judicial tribunals of the country to test the civil right of liability to military service, and the Senator from New Hanover tells us that was one of the causes of the suspension. Was this aimed at North Carolina? And can there be a judge found in this State, who after maturely considering this question, can hold that Congress possesses the power in this way to prevent the State Judges and the State Courts from investigating civil rights?

But it is maintained by the Senator from New Hanover that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, suspends the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of the amendments to the Constitution, and likewise all other articles and sections and clauses in the Constitution, that in any way interfere with his idea of the object of the suspension.

Now, in the first place, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, it contained, could not have had any reference to the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of the amendments, for the reason that they then formed no part of the Constitution, and the Senator to make good his theory must read all these amendments, with the proviso added, unless the military necessities of the country in time of rebellion or invasion shall otherwise require. And it seems to me, that according to the idea, the Senators on the other side and also the last Congress interpret the Constitution (although adopted during the existence of this very war) as having this proviso attached to every command and injunction "unless the military necessities of the times shall otherwise require." Now, sir, I cannot agree to interpolate this proviso in any part of the Constitution, and I protest against this latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. But the Senator from New Hanover informs us that all these safeguards attempted to be thrown around the liberties and the property of the citizen were intended to operate and have their full force and effect in times of peace and harmony at home and with foreign nations, and not when we are laboring under great civil commotions. I have not so read history. I must have been taught in a wrong school of politics, and must have misunderstood the history of the times in England, from which sprung these great muniments of civil liberty in the British Constitution and which our ancestors have so wisely incorporated in our fundamental laws.

I had supposed, when all was peace and harmony at home and abroad, that there was not as much need of these great bulwarks of liberty, and that they were not often called into action at such harmonious times; but that it was especially for times of civil commotion like the present, when all the baser passions of our nature are excited to the highest degree, and when those in power, not unfrequently in high party times, exercise the most cruel tyranny upon the people, that these guarantees are needed. It was, as I had supposed, to secure the personal liberty of the people in troublous times, that our British ancestors, with sword in hand, forced from their sovereign these glorious muniments of civil liberty. But it seems that in this, historians have been mistaken, and that it was for the purpose of securing the liberty of the citizen in the piping times of peace, that these provisions were incorporated into the British and into our Constitutions. I think the Senator from New Hanover, (I say it in no unkind spirit,) ought to correct this mistake as to the object of these noble safeguards of liberty, by writing a history of those times.

The late act of Congress for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is an oddity, and is wholly unlike any act of suspension in England or that passed by the Senate of the United States in 1807, when it met with an indignant rebuke in the House of Representatives by a rejection upon its first reading. That bill, so far as it went, followed somewhat the English acts of suspension, and especially as to crimes, in regard to which it proposed to suspend the privilege. That bill didnot propose to suspend other distinct and emphatic injunctions of the Constitution, but required the order or warrant for the arrest to be supported by an oath, charging the offense and the person to be arrested. To this safeguard every person is entitled, and any arrest without it is wholly illegal, and will subject every man engaged in it when the war is over to an action of trespass and false imprisonment; and I hope the juries of the country will make the offenders smart for it.

I do not hesitate to declare the last conscription act utterly unconstitutional in its assumption of powers, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our form of government. Sir, I cannot, for a moment, agree that the illustration of the Senator from New Hanover was at all appropriate, when he likened these and other unrelenting acts of the general government, conscription and the suspension of the great writ of liberty, to the case of a man with his house on fire, refusing and repelling the assistance of his neighbors in extinguishing the flames and saving his property from the devouring element. No, Sir, I cannot see the force of this illustration. To me it much more resembles the case of a man hugging to his bosom the base incendiary who has been caught at midnight applying the torch to his dwelling, hoping thereby to ingratiate himself into the affections of the abandoned wretch who was applying the torch, and thereby prevent the repetition of the offense. May God save us from such aid! It is throwing oil and turpentine, and not water, upon the flames, and laying in ashes the great temple of liberty, the Constitution of our country. I deny their constitutionality, and I fully concur in the resolutions of the majority of the committee, and I trust they will meet the cordial approval of the Senate. I am well aware there are gentlemen of such strong faith in Congress and the Executive, that they believe the proper and only safe course to secure our liberties in this death struggle, is at once to make a full and free-will offering of all our chartered rights at the footstool of Executive power, and trust to his generous favor and magnanimity to restore them again, when the war is over. I have not so read history; but I have been taught that eternal vigilance alone could preserve our liberties; and if surrendered, nothing shorter a revolution could restore them. But this course involves questions of constitutional power to make this free will offering. I would not make the surrender to any man that ever breathed the breath of life. We have all taken an oath to support the constitution of our country, and we are bound to maintain it and take the consequences no matter what they are; and until the courts are constituted that can make authoritative decisions, we must all maintain and support it, according to the best of our ability, as we understand it, against all assaults, no matter from what source they come, and we are as much bound to maintain it against the assaults of Congress and the Executive, as we would against assaults from any other quarter, no matter in what disagreeable and dangerous predicament it may place us. I know that there are some of the boasted States rights advocates that really believe that the constitution of the country has somewhat the quality of india-rubber, and will expand or contract exactly to suit their views or wishes. That when in power it will expand sufficiently to make any enactment of Congress constitutional which the necessities of the times in their judgments may require, and particularly, should it be a military necessity; and that it will contract so as to prohibit the passage of any law to which they are opposed. Against any such interpretation of the constitution I protest, and I hold that so far as legislators and the judiciary are concerned, the constitution of the country is as fixed as fate itself, and will neither contract nor expand, however great the necessity, even though the necessity should be a *military* necessity. Whatever the constitution authorizes Congress to enact into a law they may enact, if they deem it expedient to do so, and we are bound by such enactments. But whatever laws they pass which the constitution prohibits expressly or by implication, we are bound as faithful representatives to oppose them, whether we desire to do so or not.

But the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so far as it was intended to prevent the principals of substitutes from applying to the judicial tribunals of the country to determine their liability to military service, is not only manifestly unconstitutional, but is an outrage upon the public justice of the country. The conscription, with the suspension of the writ, enters the dwelling of the poor widow, whose father and husband have fallen in battle; it finds there the one son of the military age and a number of helpless and dependent daughters. The son is the only one upon the farm capable of following the plowshare, and is the whole stay and support of the family; and to procure his exemption and keep him at home, this poor, distressed and heart-broken widow, under the solemn plighted faith of the government, has sold her whole patrimony received upon the death of her father, and hired a stout, able-bodied substitute over fifty years of age, at the price of five thousand dollars, and the substitute is still serving in our army. But this conscription law, under the clause requiring the principals of substitutes to be conscripted, in a stern and unrelenting voice, commands the last hope of this desolate widow to the army. He leaves his weeping mother and sisters, enters the army, and in a few weeks the news arrives that he too has gone the way of all the earth, and the stricken mother, under her heavy troubles, is fast sinking to the grave. All this would have been saved that poor woman had not Congress passed this act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, cutting off an appeal to the civil tribunals of the country, for the decision of this question of the civil liberties of this young man and his poor mother, whether he should be torn from his home after she had sold nearly all of her estate to purchase his exemption.

Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat mortifying to a true son of North-Carolina to be compelled to believe that the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was passed for the special benefit of this State, and that upon the advice of certain letter writers and newspaper scribblers in Raleigh—and also upon the advice of some of our members of Congress. And it is still more mortifying to think this course was recommended to overawe and control that small number of people in this State who voted for Gov. Vance at the last election, and elected two thirds of this Legislature. No doubt, Mr. Speaker, these letter-writers and these members of Congress who gave the President that advice, did so from the highest and most patriotic motives. How could men of such transcendent talents—such exalted patriotism, and such intense loyalty be moved by any other motive than the highest good of their country? I well know that cowards mean so uncharitable as to believe that these high-minded patriots were moved to this course by the low and contemptible motive of avenging themselves upon those who refused to endorse their course in the last Congressional election, and to compel them to vote their tickets at the coming summer election. But Mr. Speaker, let me say I have no patience with persons so wanting in charity and of such a suspicious turn of mind. Give them credit for pure motives, at least, in their injurious course so far as the character of the good old North State is concerned.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

The *Express* makes extensive extracts from the *Herald* of the 9th. We copy the following from the summary:

THE LINCOLN CONVENTION.

The *Herald* occupies several of its columns with the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. It was characterized by some disorder, but the deliberations were generally conducted with decorum.

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and the Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

FOR LINCOLN.			
Maine,	14	Ohio,	42
New Hampshire,	10	Indiana,	26
Vermont,	10	Illinois,	22
Massachusetts,	24	Michigan,	16
Rhode Island,	8	Wisconsin,	16
Connecticut,	12	Iowa,	16
New York,	66	Minnesota,	8
New Jersey,	14	California,	10
Pennsylvania,	52	Oregon,	6
Delaware,	6	West Virginia,	10
Maryland,	14	Kansas,	6
Louisiana,	14	Nebraska,	6
Arkansas,	10	Colorado,	6
Tennessee,	15	Nevada,	6
Kentucky,	22		
Total,			427

FOR ULYSSES S. GRANT

Missouri, 22

On motion of Mr. Hume, of Missouri, the vote was declared unanimous.

The enthusiasm at this time was perfectly indescribable, the whole Convention being on their feet, shouting, and the band playing "Hail Columbia."

After the nomination the Chairman read a dispatch from the Secretary of War, giving the good news from Gen. Hunter, which was received with great cheering.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The total vote was Andy Johnson, of Tenn., 492, Dickinson 17, Hamlin 9.

Among the members of the National Committee we observe the following:

Maryland—H. W. Hoffman.
Virginia—W. H. Wallace.
Florida—Calvin S. Robinson.
Louisiana—Cuthbert Bullitt.
Arkansas—James S. Johnston.
Missouri—S. H. Boyd.
Tennessee—Joseph S. Fowler.
Kentucky—P. K. Williams.
West Virginia—A. W. Campbell.
New Mexico—John W. Kerr.

The *Herald* has an editorial on the Convention and its results, which will be read with interest. It says:

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

That extraordinary gathering of political odds and ends, the Republican or Union National Presidential Convention, has closed its labors, adjourned and dispersed. Its ticket is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. A western ticket and the platform adopted is generally radical, yet, withal, a strangely mixed up and curiously conglomerate affair:

Why Hannibal Hamlin was set aside, and why Andrew Johnson was of all men regarded as the man for Vice President, we do not pretend to understand—Johnson having been down to the rebellion, a regular dyed in the wool Southern Democrat. It may have been supposed that his name would give strength to Old Abe among the old line War Democracy, and contribute at the same time to encourage the leading politicians of the rebellious States to abandon the unprofitable drudgery of Jeff Davis, and to come over into the remunerative service of Abraham Lincoln. It will suffice however, that Andrew Johnson has been nominated for Vice President, abd with the idea that he is a stronger man than Mr. Hamlin, although it is possible that the New England States may have a word to say upon this matter, which will be anything but advantageous to Mr. Lincoln or his new colleague.

The new platform upon which Messrs. Lincoln and Johnson are nominated, we must say is a stunner.—The first resolution of the series demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. Good, although we think we have heard of this proposition before. The second resolution declares against any compromise with armed rebels, except upon the condition precedent of their unconditional surrender.—Very well. The third insists that slavery be utterly extirpated from the soil of the United States, and calls for a constitutional amendment to that end.—This is a plank from the *Herald* platform.

The fourth thanks our soldiers and sailors for their gallant and glorious services, which is all very well. The fifth approves the course pursued by President Lincoln, including his emancipation proclamations, enlistment of negro soldiers, and so on, which is somewhat remarkable after declaring for the supersedure of old Abe's tinkering Abolition experiments by the mode provided in the Constitution, which call for harmony in the councils of the administration, and approves only those officials whose sentiments and conduct are in full accord with the valiant measures of the Administration? Is this a shot at Mr. Seward, or at the Blair family, or at the inoffensive old man, Attorney General Bates? What would Mrs. Grundy say if Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General, were made to walk the plank, for the benefit of some hungry and grumbling abolition philosopher in an old white hat and coat? Who can tell? The seventh resolution demands full protection to the soldiers of the Union without regard to color, which is a pretty broad hint that Old Abe has fallen short of his duty in this matter. The eighth resolution declares in favor of foreign immigration. A new bid for the foreign vote. The ninth goes for a Pacific Railroad, which probably secures all parties concerned in that project. The tenth pledges the national faith for the redemption of the public debt, which will be accepted as a good thing by Mr. Secretary Chase's bond holders. The eleventh declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, which in winding up is a pretty good thing for Buncombe.

Negro suffrage, negro equality, miscegenation, free love and woman's rights, etc., are among the reforms which the Convention turned out of doors, with a mixed delegation of army officers and contrabands, whites and blacks, from South Carolina. What Wendell Phillips and his radical faction will say to this, we think it will not be difficult to conjecture. The revolutionists, a very few days we apprehend, from a popular reaction among radicals and conservatives, war men and peace men, republicans and democrats, against the corruptions, blunders and imbecilities of this administration, will show that honest Old Abe even on his new platform, will have a very "hard road to travel."

SUPREME COURT.—Appointments at this term:

State Librarian.—Oliver H. Perry.

Marshal.—James Litchford.

Reporter.—Patrick H. Winston.

We are informed that H. C. Jones, Esq., the former Reporter, declined a re-appointment.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Chatham County.—MR. PUBLISHER:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 43d Reg't. N. C. C.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
K. B. VAUSE.
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. SANDS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Deserters from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 1-d&twtd.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, C. L. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,
June 3-d1w&t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $3000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&wlm Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

A Question of Veracity between Gov. Vance and the Private Soldiers.

We learn that Gov. Vance denied, positively, in his speech at [illegible], the use of the profane language attributed to him in his speeches in the army of Northern Virginia. We made the statements in reference to the matter that we did on the authority of two letters that have been shown to us and several other gentlemen in this city—one of the letters from a soldier to his father in Johnston county, and the other from a soldier to his niece in this county. In addition we have heard of several other letters, making the same statements, in the hands of parties in this county. And more than this, a soldier from Forsyth county, in the 48th regiment, recently discharged from a hospital in this city to return to Northern Virginia, asserted in our counting room, in the presence of several gentlemen, that Governor Vance said in a speech to the army that he "wanted the boys to fight until hell freezed over and then to fight on the ice—to fill hell so full of Yankees that their boots would hang out at the windows," &c. We heard this from an adjoining room, and leaving our desk we approached the soldier and said to him that we had heard that the Governor denied, positively, the use of any such language. The soldier repeated it and said that if Gov. Vance denied it to his face he would tell him he lied; and that he could prove that he made use of the expressions by at least fifty men in his regiment. We took the name of the man and his regiment, and we learn from those who know that the soldier referred to is a worthy man and a good citizen. We do not feel that we are at liberty to make his name public because it might be the means of his being "suspended by the thumbs," but any one who will call at our office can have it.

Notwithstanding Gov. Vance's public denial, we are satisfied he used the profane expressions attributed to him, because it is not likely that dozens of private soldiers, writing to persons living in different communities, would all be guilty of stating the same falsehood; but for the sake of truth, and that justice may be done Governor Vance, we now appeal to all persons who have such letters, and to all soldiers who heard the speeches, to communicate with us immediately. We will not publish any letter sent us without the consent of the person sending it. We have it from high authority that some of the Governor's friends have admitted that he used language in those speeches worse even than that which we have given, and there is at least one person in this city—a gentleman who expects to vote for Vance—that has admitted that he used the language about hell freezing over, the promise to send each one of the soldiers a bottle of whisky when they should take the stronghold of Grant, &c. The question of veracity is between Gov. Vance and the private soldiers, but as he has denied it, and as his organs have charged us with making publications we know to be false, we shall collect sufficient proof to satisfy any honorable man of the truth of all that has been charged. We have as much respect for the veracity of one private soldier as we have for that of Gov. Vance, and as we have the evidence of half a dozen or more that he did use the language we have attributed to him, his denial only makes the matter worse.

Grant's Movements.

From the telegraph reports from Richmond it will be seen that Grant has disappeared from Gen. Lee's front, but as to where, how far or to what point he has gone, or is going, we are not apprised. Of one thing we are certain, he is some miles further from Richmond than he was a week ago, thus admitting his inability to reach the city by the route which he has just abandoned. Whether he now means to come up between the Chickahominy and the James, or cross over to the South-Side and try Petersburg is not known, but we have an abiding faith that Gen. Lee will divine his plans and thwart them, whatever they may be. Some believe that Grant will await the result of the raiding parties he has sent out before he makes another attack.

Raid in Gates.

We learn from a gentleman from Gates that a party of about two hundred Yankee cavalry made a raid through that county on Thursday last.—They took off some horses and committed other depredations. They also took off a Lt. Jenkins of the Confederate army, who was on a visit to relatives in the county. The people beyond the Chowan have suffered as much as any people in the Confederacy, and yet the mass of them are as true to the cause as those of any section of the country. May the day of their deliverance be near at hand.

Death of Gen. Leonidas Polk.

We are deeply pained at the sad intelligence, brought by the telegraph, of the death of Lt. General Leonidas Polk, who was struck by a cannon ball, yesterday, and instantly killed.—Gen. Polk was a gallant officer and a dignified christian gentleman. He has relatives in this city who will be deeply afflicted by the sad event.

Several smoke houses have been broken open and robbed in Fayetteville during the last week or two, and some negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated.

The low-down attack of the so-called *Conservative* [illegible] made [illegible] of a [illegible]. Low indeed must be the cause that requires the use of such means for its success, and depraved the man that consents to be thus bolstered up. Gov. Vance and his bond-servants, not content with gross personal and infamously false attacks on us, [illegible] sneer at and ridicule a venerable man whose feet are tottering on the brink of the grave, because we are his blood relation.—We believe that Mr. Hyman is absent, and, therefore not censurable for this outrage upon common decency and the proprieties of life; but some one of those who play the toady to Vance, is, and it is approved and applauded by those who bask in the sunshine of his official favor.—We tell them that these things will be remembered by the people of the county of Wake in August. We only ask that the bayonet and ballot box be kept separate and the voice of the honest masses will unfrock the most corrupt set that ever infested the Capital of a sovereign State.

It is Grant and Sherman that we are interested in just now, and not Lincoln, Fremont or any other candidate for the Presidency of the Federal Union, for whoever may be elected will continue to wage war on us unless we can whip them or induce them to agree to negotiate for peace upon terms that we can accept. We do not believe and never have believed that the war would ever be closed by fighting, but as long as they invade we must resist. We do not believe, however, that the war can ever close until one party or the other is conquered, unless negotiation assumes the office of the sword, and conciliation, concession and compromise are resorted to. We see no way in which a change of administration at the North could benefit us, nor can we conceive that any change is probable.

It is very strange that our press news from Richmond cannot be received here the same night it is placed in the office at the starting point. The fact is the Press Association and the telegraph find they can control the press and they are having everything their own way. We do not attach any blame to the office in this city for it has been well managed ever since we have been here, now over eighteen months.

LOCAL.—A number of soldiers who left this city on Monday morning last for different regiments in the Army of Northern Virginia and elsewhere, cheered enthusiastically for Holden along the streets, at the market and at the depot. There is no kind of doubt about the bulk of the soldiers being for Holden and civil liberty.

A Cavalry Victory.

We have cheering news from Virginia. Gen. Hampton had met the raiding party of the enemy, (under Sheridan we suppose,) at Trevillian's, some 67 miles from Richmond, and the Virginia Central Railroad, and routed them, taking over five hundred prisoners.

The Charlotte *Times* assures us that everything is falling in price in that market, and hopes to be able soon to chronicle the fact that every necessary of life is within the reach of all. We know of nothing that is coming down here, if we except "old issue," which seems to be fast disappearing. Meat retails at $40 in the shops of the city.

[From the Examiner of Monday.]

MANIFESTO OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO THE WORLD.

The following joint preamble and resolution, with the annexed manifesto, were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, adopted in secret session, and sent to the House on Friday night. The House, after a secret debate of several hours duration, adopted them substantially as they came from the Senate, with some slight modification of language. The injunction of secrecy having been removed from this important document by the House, though not by the Senate, we lay it before our readers this morning:

"JOINT RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE DISPOSITIONS, PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN RELATION TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated: Therefore,

"*Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the following manifesto be issued in their name, and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign governments.

"*Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the existing war with the United States.*

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthrophy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actuated.

"They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights, and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from their unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God in so signal a manner to crown our arms on the [illegible] before the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire [illegible] in the interest of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic armies, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes. We do not [illegible] to the [illegible] in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

"The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

"These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient Justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged principles of the political system of America.

"On this continent, whatever opinion may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union, with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in their great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive to the ends for which it was established, to recur to the original principles, and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

"The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side, it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

"Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries, in a spirit of peace, of equity, and of manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and, above all, in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

"But if our adversaries or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

"For ourselves we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of the supporters of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA.

[From the Examiner of Monday.]

THE YANKEES IN THE VALLEY—OCCUPATION OF LEXINGTON—ADVANCE ON LYNCHBURG.

The news this morning is highly important. The enemy has struck out from Staunton and the Valley, advanced and taken Lexington, crossed to this side of the Blue Ridge mountain, and is moving rapidly through Nelson and Amherst counties, with a view, it is reported, of advancing on Lynchburg. We give such details of their operations and movements as we have been able to gather.

Some days after occupying Staunton, the enemy started off a force against Lexington. The number of this force is not known, but it is supposed to have been quite formidable, as they are reported to have advanced on Lexington by three different directions, one column, under Averill, crossing the North river, eight miles above Lexington; another by the Brownsboro road, and another by the Greensboro, or what is known as the stage road. Our forces, under command of McCausland, met the enemy as they approached Lexington, and had a sharp fight with them, but owing to the overpowering numbers of the enemy, they having both cavalry and artillery, our forces were compelled to fall back. [illegible] resistance being overcome, the enemy entered the town.

A dispatch received last evening by Governor Smith, from Colonel Smith, the Superintendent of the Military Institute, gave full confirmation of the occupation of Lexington by the enemy, and some particulars of their advance. It appears that as the enemy were advancing and were within a short distance of Lexington, Gen. McCausland, with his small force, met and fought them gallantly, when finding that he was flanked, by the enemy approaching by different roads, he was compelled to fall back. Our forces retired in the direction of Balcony Falls, on the James, just below the mouth of the North river, almost midway between Lexington and Lynchburg. The enemy entered and occupied Lexington on Saturday about two o'clock. We have no information of what the enemy did after entering the town, our accounts being brought up only to that time.

The cadets were not in the fight McCausland had with the enemy, Colonel Smith having taken the wise precaution to withdraw the corps from Lexington before the enemy came up.

THE ENEMY ON THIS SIDE OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

Soon after this news of the occupation of Lexington came, dispatches were received of the appearance of the enemy on this side of the Blue Ridge mountain. By what route they came, or in what force they are, is not known. Some think they are the same force that captured Lexington, but this can hardly be, as they appeared on this side of the mountain on Saturday morning. Dispatches received yesterday state that during Saturday they struck the Lynchburg and Charlottesville railroad at Arrington depot, tore up the track and burned the depot. From this point they are reported to have gone off in the direction of Lovingston, the county seat of Nelson county, and Amherst Court House, both of which points, it was stated last night, they had reached. It was also rumoured last night that they were advancing on Lynchburg, and a dispatch is said to have been received announcing that they had been heard from within some eight miles of Lynchburg.

The enemy are reported to have reached Tye river warehouse, and to have burned the bridge across the river there. This point is immediately on the James river, about thirty miles below Lynchburg.

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

We have nothing new from either the north or south side of the river. Persons who came up last evening from General Lee's army reported all quiet yesterday, but say that some skirmishing occurred on Saturday night.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

On the present situation the *Examiner* says, editorially:

The news from the Valley and Lynchburg is serious. It would even render us somewhat gloomy, if the bold movements of the enemy did not give the Confederate commander in the neighborhood an opportunity to secure a signal and brilliant victory. So far, the tale which we have to tell is nothing more than the regular sequel—the necessary consequence—of that wise order which brought Breckinridge to Hanover Junction, where he was never needed, leaving the Valley of Virginia wide open for a defeated enemy to come in and do exactly what he pleased. Staunton, Lexington, and perhaps Lynchburg, were all surrendered when that order went out.

When the enemy knew that Breckinridge was really gone, they sent for Pope and all the troops of the extreme Northwest. He brought four thousand men to the Valley. With these were concentrated the Siegel Hunter troops, and the forces of both Gen. Averill and Gen. Crook, making an army of eighteen thousand effective men. With these they attacked the small and heterogenous army of General Jones, stampeded his cavalry, which charged over his infantry, and won the field with ease. The Confederate General being killed, nobody could rally his troops, and Staunton was occupied. Lexington has followed, as a matter of course—after a gallant resistance by McCausland, with fifteen hundred cavalry—and the whole of the Valley lies at the mercy of the enemy.

Their operations had all the characteristics of a gigantic raid. They brought no supplies, subsisted on the country, and paid no attention to the severance of their communications. These circumstances were presumptive evidence that they proposed only a temporary occupation of the Valley, and we are not surprised to hear of them on our side of the mountains. The latter news is not detailed, and wants entire authenticity. A force of the enemy first attracted attention in Nelson county on the railroad between Charlottesville and Lynchburg at a place called Arrington. Here they cut the road and the telegraph, and advanced directly on Lynchburg. It is believed to be only the cavalry of Averill, and Lynchburg is not in real danger if she is as true to herself as Richmond has always been under similar circumstances. A much larger force of the enemy are said to have moved towards Charlottesville. It was even reported that they had entered Charlottesville, but we can assure the reader that this neither is true nor can be true.

Such are the facts, unpleasant enough in their first appearance, but soon, we hope—from solid reasons—to receive a very different aspect.—They throw some light on the mystery of Grant's long quiescence. He waits till the force in the Valley can destroy all communications on that side of the city and descend upon it from the North. Then, and not till then, will he endeavor to get on the South Side and cut the Petersburg and Danville roads. We are strongly convinced that neither part of the project will succeed. The Valley force will never get any nearer to Richmond than it is, and Grant will not traverse the Peninsula on this side of the Chickahominy. But if these things should turn out as the enemy probably designs, then, and not till then, Richmond will be besieged.

FINE BLACK TEA

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. June 14-1w

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Georgia Front—Lieut. Gen. Polk Killed.

ATLANTA, June 14.—The enemy opened slowly with artillery on our position yesterday afternoon after the storm passed over and continued up to nightfall, and opened again early this morning. The artillery firing continued when the trains left Marietta. Both armies are gradually moving towards our right. As the rains have ceased it is supposed that active operations will again commence. Trains from the front to-day bring very few wounded.

The following dispatch was received here from Major West, of Gen. Polk's staff, by Col. Thrasher at noon to-day:

Lt. Gen. Polk was struck by a cannon shot to-day about 11 o'clock and instantly killed. Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Jackson were with him when he fell.

From Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, June 13.—Rumors of the movements of the enemy are plentiful, but nothing definite is known outside of official circles. It is reported that the force which occupied Lexington is moving in the direction of Milford on the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, thirty-nine miles west of this city.

The force in Amherst is reported moving towards Buffalo Springs, twenty-six miles from here. This force is about two thousand strong under Gen. Strahl, all cavalry. They subsist on the country, having no supplies with them. They have two or three pieces of artillery. Only eight of them visited the Orange Railroad. They burnt the depot at Arrington's, tore up two hundred yards of track, removed several cattle guards and destroyed the telegraph. The damage can be repaired in three or four hours. The people here are calm and resolute and will defend the city at all hazards.

From Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 13.—The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS, June 12, 10 p. m.—*Secretary of War*: A dispatch just received from Gen. Hampton states that he defeated the enemy's cavalry near Trevillian's with heavy loss, capturing five hundred prisoners besides the wounded. The enemy retreated in confusion apparently by the route they came, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. At daylight this morning it was discovered that the army of Grant had left our front. Our skirmishers were advanced two miles and failing to discover the enemy were withdrawn.

A body of cavalry and some infantry from Long bridge advanced to Riddle's shop and were driven back this evening nearly two miles after sharp skirmishing.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, June 13.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* dated Tupelo 12th, says Forrest with Bell's, Crossland's, Lyon's, McKee's and Johnson's brigades and Rice's and Morton's batteries whipped the enemy, 13 thousand strong of all arms, with great slaughter, capturing all things previously reported. Forrest's loss reported at 6 to 10 hundred, among them, Col. Holt of Bell's brigade, Adj. Pope of the 7th Tennessee, and King of Rice's battery.—The 7th Kentucky regiment was ambuscaded and badly cut up. The enemy scattered, Forrest pursuing beyond Ripley. Heavy rains may retard the enemy's retreat.—Forrest is on all sides of them.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

GUNTOWN, via Mobile, June 14.—Gen. Forrest's victory is greater than at first supposed. Our loss is 150 killed and 450 wounded. The enemy's loss 1,000 killed and 3,000 captured. The balance are scattered through the woods and are still being pursued, having traveled fifty-eight miles in thirty-one hours. The entire army is destroyed. Fort Pillow was the battle-cry during the fight and hence their anxiety to escape. They are still being pursued and many more will be captured before reaching Memphis.—We have captured about 2,000 prisoners, 250 wagons, with supplies and ordnance stores, 3,000 stand of small arms and about 20 pieces of splendid artillery. The fight was stubborn. The enemy stood until knocked down with the butts of guns. We had about 3,500 in the fight, the enemy about 10,250.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 13.—The *Herald* of the 10th says gold had advanced to 96½ and closed at 97. Morgan is running riot in Kentucky. He occupies Williamston, thirty miles from Cincinnati. The *Herald* is very severe on Lincoln.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 14.—The N. Y. *Herald* of the 11th says Gold touched 99 on the 10th., and closed at 98 and a fraction. In consequence of the rise in gold resolutions were introduced into Congress prohibiting time sales and sales elsewhere than the place of business of the seller or purchaser.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Herald* says the force at Alexandria destroyed buildings covering 25 squares. The Mississippi river is blockaded by Rebel batteries at Greenville, above Vicksburg.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 14.—Congress adjourned *sine die* this afternoon. No business of importance to-day. The President vetoed the bill to establish a bureau of supplies, also a bill for the relief of persons within the enemy's lines holding old issue Treasury notes.

Conrad stated in debate to-day that Memminger had informed him that he would resign after the adjournment of Congress.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, COMMENCING on Tuesday June 21st, all the School Fixtures, Household and Kitchen Furniture of Edgeworth Female Seminary, consisting in part of NINE PIANOS, [some of them choice instruments,] Harp, Melodeon, Guitars, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Table Furniture, Chairs, Cooking and other Stoves. Also, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Wagons, Small Carriage and Harness. We have an extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, some School Books, Sheet Music, Instruction Books for Piano and Guitar, Geographical, Geological, Chemical and Astronomical Maps and Charts, Oil Paints, Canvass, Brushes, &c.

All the above articles will be offered on the day specified unless disposed of before. This is a rare opportunity for persons to replenish their furniture. Our stock is very large in many articles. Another such will not probably be offered for sale during the war.

June 13-d1w* MOREHEAD & STERLING.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 23D JUNE ENSUING, IN front of our sales room we will sell 100 sheets extra quality Sorgham Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, 4½ to 9 feet long, about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but owing to an interruption in transportation it did not arrive in time.

In addition to the above we have some 50 sheets, same quality, that we will sell privately. This is doubtless the only lot of the kind of Iron at this time in the Confederacy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

June 10-tf

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.